

HONORING JOSEPH P. NACCHIO

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize Joe Nacchio, chairman and chief executive officer of Qwest Communications International Inc. of Denver, CO, and join the National Italian American Foundation as it honors him for the Special Achievement Award in Communications which will be presented on October 28, 2000, in Washington, DC.

As the Representative of Colorado's Sixth Congressional District, and a fellow Italian-American, I am extremely pleased to recognize Joe Nacchio as he receives this award.

Joe Nacchio was born in Brooklyn to a blue collar Italian immigrant family. His late grandparents and great-grandparents all arrived in America via Ellis Island. It is an honor for me to recognize the determination and commitment he has exhibited in his personal and professional life. He has been blessed, fortunate and has epitomized the entrepreneurial spirit, especially at Qwest, in order to achieve this award and great success in the high technology world. His parents, Frank and Carmela Nacchio, will join Joe in Washington, DC, as he is recognized for his exemplary contributions to corporate success and growth. I know that Joe has been a great source of pride for them and his wife, Anne, and his sons, David and Michael.

The people of Colorado have every right to be proud of him, especially now that Qwest Communications is the largest private employer in the State. I salute Joe Nacchio, for his leadership and drive, which has and will continue to benefit the business environment as well as his deep commitment to his family, values, and principles as an Italian-American.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MARY
MURGUIA

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Kansas native and former resident of the Third Congressional District of Kansas, Mary Murguia, who on October 3rd was confirmed, by voice vote, by the U.S. Senate as a Federal District Court Judge for the District of Arizona.

Mary Murguia is the first Latina to be appointed to the federal bench in Arizona. The daughter of Alfred and Amalia Murguia, she and her six brothers and sisters grew up in the Argentine neighborhood of Kansas City, Kansas, where her parents still reside. She received bachelor's degrees in Spanish and journalism from the University of Kansas in 1982 and a law degree from KU in 1985.

Mary began her law career as an assistant district attorney for the Wyandotte County district attorney's office in Kansas City, Kansas; in 1990 she was appointed as an assistant U.S. Attorney in Arizona, where she served until 1998. Since that time, she worked in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., as

the director of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, where she served as liaison between the Attorney General, the offices and agencies of the Justice Department, and the 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices.

Mary's brother, Carlos Murguia, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate last year as the first Latino Federal District Court Judge for the District of Kansas; her twin sister, Janet Murguia, served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Legislative Affairs for President Clinton and is now Deputy Campaign Manager for Constituency Outreach for the Gore-Lieberman 2000 campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity today to pay tribute to newly appointed Federal District Court Judge Mary Murguia and I wish her a lengthy and personally rewarding career in public service on the federal bench.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT
ON H.R. 4811, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 25, 2000

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which includes a critical provision to provide debt relief to 30 of the world's poorest countries, fulfilling a pledge by the United States to help alleviate the often crippling debts that have hindered economic development in the Third World.

The plan includes the full \$435 million sought by President Clinton for debt relief for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) as well as language allowing the International Monetary Fund to revalue its gold reserves for additional debt forgiveness. I applaud the work of the Administration, which spearheaded the international effort to relieve debt from the world's poorest countries. This program requires such nations to reallocate funds from debt payments into human capital development and prohibits the participation of nations with excessive military spending, involvement in drugs, terrorist activity or human rights violations. It is important to note that the United States is not the largest creditor, either bilaterally or multilaterally, but without U.S. leadership and participation this effort could not succeed. Most of the debt targeted for relief are longstanding bilateral loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

I want to congratulate Mr. CALLAHAN, the Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, who included compromise language that requires a 2-year moratorium on construction project loans from international banks to countries that will benefit from the debt relief effort. While we support responsible direct debt relief for poor countries, I strongly agree that we take steps to ensure the money isn't used just to pay off bad loans rather than directly assisting poor people.

In fact, the moratorium provisions are substantively similar to an amendment I offered last November during the House Banking Committee's consideration of H.R. 1095, legis-

lation which took an important step in relieving some of the debt loads carried by the world's poorest nations. The amendment I offered would have imposed strict conditions against further lending for a period of five years for any country that obtains debt relief. While I strongly support debt relief, I believe it should be structured to ensure that participating countries cannot return to high levels of debt acquisition without a reasonable "cooling-off" period; similar to the conditions required by law in the U.S. for individuals who declare bankruptcy. While my amendment was not approved by the Committee, I am pleased that similar provisions were included in this Conference Report.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, I am especially pleased that the Leadership chose to make this commitment to debt relief. I believe much credit should go to my colleague and Chairman of the Banking Committee, JIM LEACH. Last year, under his leadership, the Banking Committee approved took critical steps toward realizing our debt relief goals through passage of H.R. 1095. While some of the most important provisions of H.R. 1095 were realized last year, the debt relief provisions included in this conference report help us to fully abide by our pledge to engage in meaningful debt relief for the world's poorest countries.

I am also pleased with the \$2.82 billion in aid to Israel contained in this bill. U.S. aid to Israel is always essential, but it is especially important today with the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. As the region is engulfed in violence, it is precisely at such moments that the clear demonstration of U.S. support for Israel and her security, as manifested in this foreign aid bill, is vitally important. U.S. aid to Israel, both economic and military, helps Israel meet its most pressing security needs. As other nations in the Middle East expand and modernize their arsenals, U.S. aid provides Israel with the means to obtain the advanced American weaponry it needs to defend itself. By keeping Israel's strong and prepared, U.S. aid actively deters aggressors from attacking Israel without an American military presence, which Israel has never sought. It is only through an affirmative vote for this Conference Report that Israel will receive this critical U.S. support.

Mr. Speaker, at less than 1 percent of the federal budget, foreign aid helps the U.S. confront threats to our national security and promotes peace and democracy while supporting humanitarian objectives. I urge my colleagues to support the debt relief provisions in this bill, U.S. aid to Israel and passage of the Fiscal Year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriation Conference Report.

PATRICK ROY: THE GREATEST

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the greatest goal tender in the history of the National Hockey League (NHL). Patrick Roy, a perennial Hall of Famer representing the Colorado Avalanche, earned the distinction of the winningest goalie in NHL history on Tuesday, October 17th by winning his 448th